



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/015,106	12/11/2001	Laurence W. Davies	26998-241146	6824

25764 7590 08/10/2004

FAEGRE & BENSON LLP  
PATENT DOCKETING  
2200 WELLS FARGO CENTER  
MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402

EXAMINER

TORRES VELAZQUEZ, NORCA LIZ

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

1771

DATE MAILED: 08/10/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/015,106

**Applicant(s)**

DAVIES ET AL.

**Examiner**

Norca L. Torres-Velazquez

**Art Unit**

1771

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 June 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-58 and 60-76 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-58 and 60-76 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 60104.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on June 1, 2004 has been entered.

### ***Response to Arguments***

2. Applicant's arguments and amendment filed June 1, 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

a. Applicants have amended the claims to recite that the transport web is bonded to a plurality of first reinforcing fibers instead of using the "attached to" language. Applicants refer to page 4, line 27 bridging to page 5, line 24 of the Specification to give support to the claim amendment. Applicants further indicate that the embodiments reported in the specification provide a reinforcing mat that has longitudinal strength, shear strength and anti-skewing resistance to allow the reinforcing mat to be carried through a pultrusion die. Applicants make no remarks responding to "Examiner's response to Arguments" with regards to the prior art applied by the Examiner in office action mailed on 03/30/2004.

Applicant's amendment and remarks are noted, but it is the Examiner's position that the SHANNON reference in combination with HARAGUCHI et al. provide the teaching of using a binder that will read on the bonding claimed herein. Since Applicants

did not respond to Examiners arguments filed in prior office action with regards to the prior art of record, the Examiner assumes that Applicants agree with Examiner's remarks.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-10, 13-15, 18-19, 26-27, 30-31, 37, 54, 60-65, 67-68, 72 and 74 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over HARAGUCHI et al. (US 5,286,553) in view of SHANNON (US 4,278,720) and further evidenced by RADVAN et al. (US 4,882,114).

HARAGUCHI et al. discloses a composite sheet for a reinforcing material that has excellent moldability and processability. (Column 1, lines 12-18) The reference teaches the use of a bundle of reinforcing filaments that are gathered and unidirectionally paralleled in each of the web-constituting reinforcing filament bundles and the filaments are not entangled with one another. A web having bundles of reinforcing filaments gathered and unidirectionally paralleled are preferably used, because the strength and rigidity can be effectively *imparted in the necessary direction in the molded article* (Column 4, lines 23-37). Therefore, the use of reinforcing filaments extending in a particular direction (such as a transverse direction) is dependent upon the strength and rigidity needs of the molded article. Reinforcing filaments are substantially continuous fibers, for example, a carbon fiber, a glass fiber, an aramid fiber, a silicon carbide fiber, a polybenzothiazole fiber. The reference also teaches that even a thermoplastic polymer filament can be used as the reinforcing filament if the fiber is not

Art Unit: 1771

substantially melted at the step of heat-melting the thermoplastic polymer fiber and exerts a reinforcing function after cooling and solidification. With regards to the claimed treatment on claim 32, the reference also teaches that to facilitate the impregnation with a melt of the thermoplastic polymer fiber at the heat-melting step for forming a composite, preferably the surfaces of single filaments of the reinforcing filament bundle are coated with a thermoplastic polymer so that the softness is not lost. (Column 4, lines 57-60 and Column 5, lines 3-22). The amount of the reinforcing filament bundle in the composite sheet is 5 to 80% by volume based on the composite sheet. Among the thermoplastic polymer fiber material used is polyester. (Column 5, lines 44-65) The thermoplastic polymer may be in the form of an alloy, and two or more thermoplastic polymer fiber can be used. (Column 6, lines 1-3) The reference teaches the use of thermoplastic polymer staple fibers having a length no longer than 100 cm [39 inches], preferably no longer than 10 cm [3.9 inches]. (Column 7, lines 7-9) With regards to claims 6 and 7, the reference teaches the use of a staple fiber sheet having a basis weight of  $64 \text{ g/m}^2$ .

HARAGUCHI et al. further teaches the use of a process in which a thermoplastic polymer staple fiber or filament is deposited or incorporated in the form of single filaments on or in a web containing a reinforcing filament bundle, and a jet of fluid is applied to the assembly to intrude the thermoplastic polymer fiber into the reinforcing filament bundle and entangle and integrate the thermoplastic polymer fiber with the filaments. (Column 8, lines 23-32)

In a preferred embodiment of the HARAGUCHI et al.'s invention, reinforcing filament bundles are unidirectionally paralleled to form a web, and this web is laminated on the thermoplastic staple fiber web. Then the laminate of the thermoplastic staple fiber or filament sheet and the reinforcing filament bundle is subjected to a mechanical process by a jet stream of

Art Unit: 1771

a fluid. More specifically, at least two sheets of the thermoplastic fibers and at least two webs of the reinforcing filament bundles are laminated (laminated is sometimes carried out by changing the arranging direction of the reinforcing fiber or using different kinds of reinforcing fibers), and the jet stream of a fluid is made to pierce through the laminate in the direction orthogonal to the plane of the sheet, whereby the thermoplastic fiber is embedded in the reinforcing filament bundle web and is entangled and integrated with individual filaments of the reinforcing filament bundle to obtain the intended composite sheet. (Column 8, lines 36-68)

However, HARAGUCHI et al. fails to teach that the staple fibers are bonded to the reinforcing fibers.

SHANNON discloses a bonded mat that includes directionally oriented strands held together by swirled strands or randomly oriented fibers, and all of which are permanently held together by a binder. (Abstract and refer to Example 1)

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify the reinforcement material and provide with a binder with the motivation bonding the strands with an organic binder which softens or sometimes dissolves to some degree in later applied organic impregnating resin; so that the strands become unbonded to allow the mat to stretch over projections during the molding as disclosed by SHANNON. (Column 1, lines 10-17). With regards to claim 19, it is noted that the use of binders, such as polyvinyl acetate, are known to be used in the art of reinforcement material. For example, the prior art RADVAN et al. (US 4,882,114), teaches a fiber reinforced material and teaches the use of polyvinyl acetate as a binder. (Refer to claims)

5. Claims 21-25, 28-29, 50-53, 56 and 66 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over HARAGUCHI et al. in view of SHANNON et al. as disclosed above.

Although HARAGUCHI et al. does not explicitly teach the claimed tensile strength, bending resistance of fiber and ratio of a modulus of elasticity it is reasonable to presume that these properties are inherent to reinforcing material of HARAGUCHI et al. when combined with the teachings of SHANNON et al. Support for said presumption is found in the use of like materials (i.e. unidirectionally paralleled reinforcement filaments, thermoplastic polymer fibers and bonding process). The burden is upon Applicant to prove otherwise. *In re Fitzgerald* 205 USPQ 594. Reliance upon inherency is not improper even though rejection is based on Section 103 instead of Section 102. *In re Skoner, et al.* (CCPA) 186 USPQ 80

6. Claims 11-12 and 55 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over HARAGUCHI et al. and SHANNON et al. and further in view of MARTIN et al. (US 6,080,482).

While HARAGUCHI et al. teaches that the thermoplastic polymer of the polymeric fibers may be in the form of an alloy, and two or more thermoplastic polymer fiber can be used. (Column 6, lines 1-3), it fails to teach the use of bi-component fibers with core-sheath configuration.

MARTIN et al. teaches multicomponent filaments that may be fabricated into filamentary articles or structures or three-dimensional aggregations comprising a plurality of the filaments, which can be in either continuous or staple form. Further, the reference teaches the use of these filaments as reinforcement for plastic matrices. (Column 6, lines 25-67 through Column 7, lines 1-4). In Figures 7-14, the reference shows different configurations of core-sheath fibers. Since

both HARAGUCHI et al. and MARTIN et al. are directed to the use of staple fibers as reinforcement, the purpose disclosed by MARTIN et al. would have been recognized in the pertinent art of HARAGUCHI et al.

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify the polymeric staple fiber layer and provide with a bicomponent fiber with the motivation of providing the reinforcement material with a web layer that is durable without requiring the application of binding agent, or adhesive coating, or solvent and that can be used for article fabrication once the webs are melt-bonded as disclosed by MARTIN et al. (Column 6, lines 14-18).

7. Claims 16-17, 34-36, 38-49, 57-58, 69-71 and 73 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over HARAGUCHI et al. and SHANNON et al. and further in view of VANE (US 5,055,242).

HARAGUCHI et al. fails to teach the use of stitching.

VANE discloses a reinforcing material having a plurality of superimposed layers, each layer consisting of a plurality of unidirectional non-woven yarns or threads laid side-by-side, the yarns or threads in at least some of the different layers extending in different directions, the layers are stitched together. (Column 2, lines 14-21). The reference further discloses that the yarns or threads in at least two of the layers are laid so that they extend at 90° to one another. The yarns or threads in at least one further layer are laid so that they extend at an angle of from 45° to 90° with respect to the yarns or threads in at least one the two layers. (Column 2, lines 26-42). The yarns or threads used to produce the reinforcing material may be yarns, threads, roving, tows or the like, of continuous or discontinuous fibers, of glass fiber or other suitable reinforcing



Art Unit: 1771

material. The yarn of thread used for stitching together the layers may itself be a reinforcing material or a thermoplastic or other material. (Column 2, line 58 through Column 3, lines 1-2) Further, the reference teaches the use of at least one sheet of thermoplastic material interposed between at least two of the reinforcing material layers. (Column 3, lines 20-21)

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify the reinforcing material and provide it with a stitching to hold the fibers with the motivation of overcoming some of the disadvantages of the prior art, such as by mixing the reinforcing fibers with synthetic material that produces resin-rich and reinforcing fiber-rich areas whereby the quality and mechanical properties of the article can be unpredictable as disclosed by BEER. (Column 1, lines 10-68).

8. Claims 20-25, 32-33 and 75-76 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over HARAGUCHI et al. and SHANNON et al. and further in view of BEER et al. (US 5,910,458).

HARAGUCHI et al. fails to teach perforations or holes in the reinforcing structure, it also fails to teach the use of a surface treatment on the fibers.

BEER et al. discloses a mat adapted to reinforce a thermosetting matrix material, the mat comprises a primary layer comprising a plurality of generally parallel, essentially continuous glass fiber strands oriented generally parallel to a longitudinal axis of the mat; and a secondary layer positioned adjacent to a surface of the primary layer that comprises a plurality of randomly oriented, generally continuous glass fiber strands. The reference further teaches that the strands of the primary layer are entangled with the strands of the secondary layer by needling together at least a portion of the strands of the primary layer and the strands secondary layer to form a mat.

Art Unit: 1771

(Column 2, lines 16-45) The reference further teaches that the secondary layer comprises a plurality of randomly oriented glass fiber strands, which comprised generally continuous glass fiber strands and/or discontinuous or chopped glass fiber strands. (Column 14, lines 7-10)

BEER et al. uses needling to entangle the layers of their mat. Since the claimed permeability is produced by treating the mat by hydro-entanglement or by needling, this property would have been an expected result of the needling process taught by BEER et al.

Further, on Table I of BEER et al. a sizing composition is disclosed for the mat fiber that includes gamma-aminopropyltriethoxysilane.

Since both HARAGUCHI et al. and BEER et al. are directed to reinforcement materials, the purpose disclosed by BEER et al. would have been recognized in the pertinent art of HARAGUCHI et al.

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify the reinforcement material and provide with a coating or sizing treatment with the motivation of providing it with a good "wet-through" and "wet-out" properties as disclosed by BEER et al. (Column 1, lines 29-39).

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Norca L. Torres-Velazquez whose telephone number is 571-272-1484. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 8:00-4:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Terrel Morris can be reached on 571-272-1478. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Art Unit: 1771

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Norca L. Torres-Velazquez  
Examiner  
Art Unit 1771

August 5, 2004